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PROTEST LODGED WITH USSR OVER IZVESTIYA ARTICLE

OW091015 Tokyo KYODO in English 1011 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 9 (KYODO) -- The Foreign Ministry Tuesday protested to the Soviet Union over an "unfriendly" story by its official newspaper IZVESTIYA criticizing Japan's diplomacy toward Southeast Asian countries.

In its February 23 edition, the daily said Japan has exploited natural resources in Southeast Asia and forced countries in the area to buy industrial products in return. The story, filed by IZVESTIYA's correspondent in Manila, also said Japan has exported pollution-producing plants to Southeast Asia and that Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's trip to the region last year was designed to mask what Japanese big businesses are doing there.

The ministry rejected the article as a "malicious defamation" of Japan's foreign policy toward the area. The ministry's verbal protest was conveyed when Hiroshi Hashimoto, chief of the Regional Policy Division in the Asian Affairs Bureau, met with Valentin V. Alekseyev, counsellor of the Soviet Embassy. The Soviet diplomat said he will relay the protest to the Moscow government.

KOMOTO VIEWS SOLUTION OF TRADE FRICTION WITH U.S.

OW090357 Tokyo KYODO in English 0338 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 9 (KYODO) -- Toshio Komoto, the government's chief economic planner, said Tuesday trade friction with the United States can never be solved even if Japan carries out all what the U.S. demands for opening up its market.

Komoto, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, told reporters after the day's Cabinet meeting that such friction could rather be solved by expansion of Japan's domestic demand and recovery of the world economy. He also said the Japanese yen should not be depreciated further against the dollar because the depreciation is translated into higher prices of U.S. commodities imported into Japan.

Komoto said Cabinet ministers concerned with economic affairs will meet late this month to discuss what steps Japan could take to diffuse tension in trade with the U.S. and Western Europe.

A trade mission from the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) will return home late this month after visiting some European Community (EC) nations. The mission, led by former Minister of International Trade and Industry Masumi Esaki, last month went to the U.S. and held talks with U.S. leaders, including President Ronald Reagan, on trade between the two nations.

TRADE TALKS WITH U.S. OPEN IN TOKYO 9 MAR

OW090427 Tokyo KYODO in English 0408 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 9 (KYODO) -- The United States Tuesday renewed a demand that Japan open its market wider to foreign goods, as the two governments opened crucial talks to find a solution to their growing trade disputes. David Macdonald, the chief U.S. delegate, warned at the opening session that many American businessmen felt the Japanese market was not adequately open to free competition.

The two-day talks began amid growing dissatisfaction in the United States over Japan's surplus with its biggest trade partner, which last year soared to a record dollar 18 billion. Macdonald, President Reagan's deputy trade representative, urged that Japan, as one of the world's major economic powers, permit competitive foreign goods freer and equitable access to its market. To do so would benefit not only the United States but the rest of the world, including Japan, he said.

His Japanese counterpart, Hiromu Fukuda, complained that Japan's efforts to open its market was not correctly put to the Americans in general. He maintained that Tokyo's decisions to advance tariff cuts and ease or lift 67 nontariff trade barriers had met some U.S. demands and helped remove misunderstanding among Americans.

Fukuda, director of the Economic Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry, said Japan was aware of strong views in the United States that Tokyo should do something dramatic or needs to change some of Japan's traditional structures. However, he said that Japan saw it hard to find a practical solution to meet such U.S. demands.

Japanese delegation sources said that 12 specific subjects are on the agenda for the two-day conference. These included trade in farm and fishery products, access to the Japanese market for competitive U.S. goods and trade in services. They said the U.S. delegates to the talks were expected to reiterate demands that Japan liberalize its banking, securities and other service industries and remove import quotas on farm products such as beef, oranges and leather. The sources said Japan would tell the Americans it was ready to start talks on import of beef and oranges in October, six months earlier than scheduled.

Further Report on Talks

OW091037 Tokyo KYODO in English 1020 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 9 (KYODO) -- Japan and the United States agreed Tuesday to set up a government-level working group to try to find some compromise solution to one of their trade disputes involving U.S. farm products. The agreement came at two-day talks which began here Tuesday amid growing dissatisfaction in the United States over Japan's trade surplus which last year shot up to a record dollar 18 billion.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the new group will hold its first meeting next month to examine 22 farm and fishery products, on which Japan maintains quantitative import restrictions. The spokesman said the agreement does not necessarily mean that Japan intends to free the import of those items.

Chief U.S. delegate David Macdonald told the Japanese delegates that the U.S. trade deficit could be cut by dollar 5 billion to dollar 10 billion, should competitive American goods be allowed freer access to the market here, the spokesman said. He said Macdonald named 12 such products, including nuclear energy equipment, computers, paper and pulp, soda ash, medical equipment, cosmetics, wooden products, tobacco, telecommunications facilities and heavy electrical equipment.

Macdonald was quoted as telling the Japanese delegation that the U.S. administration was not endorsing reciprocity bills now before Congress which could lead to protectionism. But he noted that the bills were backed by growing anti-Japanese sentiments arising from the bilateral trade imbalance and serious unemployment in the United States.

The Japanese delegation, led by Hiromu Fukuda, director of Economic Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry, told the Americans it is ready to start negotiations on import quotas for beef and citrus fruits in October, six months earlier than scheduled, according to the spokesman. The spokesman said that in the final-day session Wednesday the trade delegates will discuss the remaining agenda subjects, including customs practices, industrial standards, trade in services and high technology products, and trade ombudsman system.

DEFENSE AGENCY CHIEF ITO FAVORS IMPROVING F-4'S

OW090649 Tokyo KYODO in English 0543 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 9 (KYODO) -- Defense Agency Chief Soichiro Ito Tuesday virtually reversed a stand taken 14 years ago that F-4 Phantom fighters would not be equipped with a bombing ability in the future. Ito said that the nation's basic policy of not possessing arms regarded as aggressive and threatening to other countries remains unchanged. However, he said the arms Japan would have within the framework of this basic policy may change in accordance with the progress in military technology.

Ito disclosed the government's posture toward the controversial issue in a reply to Socialist questioner Shun Oide at a meeting of the House of Representatives Budget Committee. In earlier parliamentary battles, the opposition forces stopped the Defense Agency's budget appropriations for trial improvement in F-4 Phantom fighters which they criticized as running counter to the basic stand confirmed by then Defense Chief Kaneshichi Masuda in 1968.

Without answering whether his statement meant a reversal of Masuda's, Ito said that his agency planned to mount bombing and computer capabilities on a fighter on a trial basis by fiscal 1984 and future plans for the capability improvement on F-4's would be referred to the decision-making body for approval.

The agency plans to start a full-scale improvement on 100 out of the existing 132 F-4's in fiscal 1986. After such improvement, F-4 planes' capability as fighters will be almost the same as that of the F-15 fighter. This means that the F-4's life as a fighter would increase from the present 3,000 flying hours to 5,000 hours, or about 10 years longer from its current life. The capability improvement is expected to cost about yen 1 billion for each F-4, compared with the purchase of one new F-15 requiring about yen 10 billion.

Improved bombing functions of the fighter would never be misunderstood by other countries as aggressive menaces to them if progress in present-day military technology is taken into consideration, Ito asserted.

Ito's remarks, coupled with other government officials' recent argument that F-4's should relatively keep abreast of modern military technical levels, are likely to refuel opposition reactions. Meanwhile, the director general rejected Oide's request for disclosure of a Japan-U.S. memorandum on research and development of military technology and related documents exchanged between the two countries. He, however, bared the outline of the memo for the first time, saying that it provides for protection of defense patents.

A university professor has pointed out that the memo, prepared in June 1966, referred to Japan's share in the joint research and development costs. Ito did not touch on that aspect, however.

PRC ORDERS MORE STEEL PRODUCTS FROM JAPAN

OW070951 Tokyo KYODO in English 0946 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 7 (KYODO) -- China has ordered 46,000 tons of steel products from Japan for shipment in the first half of this year, a mill executive said Sunday.

The new order brings the total amount of general carbon steel products, including seamless steel pipe -- mainly oil well pipe, ordered by the China National Metals and Minerals Import-Export Corp, from the major Japanese mills for shipment in the first half of the year to 1,163,000 tons.

The Chinese corporation initially ordered about 600,000 tons from the Japanese mills last December for shipment in the first half of this year. Since then, additional orders have been placed frequently with the Japanese mills.

The latest order, which comprises 30,000 tons of galvanized steel sheet and 10,000 tons of hot rolled sheet, brings the total tonnage of steel products ordered by the Chinese corporation from Japan for April-June shipment to a level 170,000 tons higher than that for January-March shipment, according to the executive. With orders from U.S. clients for April-June shipment seen plunging, the additional Chinese orders are highly appreciated by the mills here, he said.

'TEAM SPIRIT' EXERCISE PROTESTED AT MAC MEETING

SK090356 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] The 411th Military Armistice Commission meeting is being held at Panmunjom at the suggestion of our side. At the meeting, our side has strongly protested the U.S. imperialists' aggravation of the situation by violently violating the armistice agreement, introducing large quantities of aggressive military forces into Korea and waging large-scale war exercises against the northern half of the republic, and is calling the enemy side to account.

According to the remarks by our side's senior member, Maj Gen Han Chu-kyong, despite our warning and the strong protest of the world's peace-loving people, the U.S. imperialists have been waging a large-scale war exercise called "team spirit 1982" since 13 February.

Participating in these war exercises are the U.S. aggression forces, the South Korean puppet army, the U.S. Army, Navy and Air Force, armed forces from the U.S. mainland, Okinawa, Japan and military bases in the Pacific, totaling about 161,600 personnel. Moreover, the enemies are mobilizing in these war exercises planes which can carry nuclear bombs, ships which carry nuclear arms, and military personnel who handle nuclear weapons. Continuously rushing toward South Korea are numerous U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine forces, U.S. strategic and tactical aviation units' planes and naval ships belonging to the U.S. 7th Fleet.

Even the enemy side is clamoring that these war exercises are the largest in history -- unprecedented in the world -- in terms of personnel, equipment and the scope of the war exercises. Accordingly, a warlike atmosphere and ominous circumstances reminiscent of the eve of war are being created in South Korea. By mobilizing vast aggressive military forces, the enemies are going to wage large-scale landing and ground attack operations in the air, on land and at sea in a full-scale mock attack against the northern half of the republic.

The "Team Spirit 1982" war exercise is a military operation to review and complete in a comprehensive manner new aggressive war preparations in Korea and one which can directly develop into an aggressive act against the northern half of the republic. The "Team Spirit 1982" war exercises constitute a test war and a preliminary war with which the U.S. imperialists will implement their already worked-out short-term operational plans and nuclear war plans. All facts clearly show that the enemies are running wild to ignite a new aggressive war in Korea, while maintaining their illusion to hold onto the entire Korean Peninsula by force.

Saying that it is natural for all Korean people and the world's peace-loving people to strongly protest and denounce the enemies' reckless war exercise rackets, our side's senior member continued as follows: The reckless "Team Spirit 1982" war exercise waged by the enemies is an outrageous violation of the armistice agreement and a grave challenge against all Korean people and the world's peace-loving people who desire peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The fact that the U.S. imperialists are staging such a large-scale military operation as "Team spirit 1982" together with the South Korean military fascist elements, at a time when we are making every effort to ease tension in Korea and peacefully resolve the nation's reunification, shows more clearly the rascals' aggressive nature. Nevertheless, the enemies are trying to justify the "Team Spirit 1982" war exercise by raving that it is aimed at restraining someone from starting a war and at defending South Korea.

The senior member of our side said: It is a brigandish theory on defense babbled by the aggressors who have forcibly occupied half of the other's country. It is ridiculous and nonsensical for them to rave about defense while staging aggressive training operations simulating an attack against the northern half of the republic, by mobilizing numerous aggressive troops and a large quantity of lethal weapons.

This is a hackneyed trick which the U.S. imperialists always employ to legalize their new war provocation maneuvers and mislead the world's public opinion.

The senior member of our side continued: In order to legalize this training, the U.S. imperialists made ridiculous remarks that they are inviting members of our side of the Military Armistice Commission and members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission to observe the "Team Spirit 1982" war exercise. It is a nonsensical act, which could be perpetrated only by the most shameless provocateur, for the aggressors to invite those who are suffering from aggression to observe the aggressive training operation. This is an intolerable mockery against the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people. Moreover, this is a violent challenge to and ridicule of the Military Armistice Commission and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission which supervise implementation of the armistice agreement. He stressed: The enemies can neither conceal nor justify the aggressive and dangerous nature of the "Team Spirit 1982" war exercise with any excuse.

The senior member of our side sternly protested and denounced the enemies for leading the situation in our country to the brink of war [chonjaeng chopkyong] by staging the "Team Spirit 1982" war exercise against the northern half of the republic. He strongly demanded that the enemy side immediately stop the adventurous war exercise rackets. The meeting is still in progress.

Further Report on MAC Meeting

SK090558 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0249 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] The 411th Military Armistice Commission meeting continues at Panmunjom. At the meeting, our side's senior member, Maj Gen Han Chu-kyong, is revealing that the U.S. imperialists and South Korean military fascist elements are recklessly running wild to find an excuse for provoking a war by bringing our country's situation to the brink of war, while simultaneously waging the war exercise "Team Spirit 1982."

According to a news report, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger is going to hold consultations about war in South Korea at the end of March. It is not by chance that a U.S. leader, who is planning and implementing a U.S. aggressive war, will make an appearance timed with the "Team Spirit 1982" military exercises for which they have completed strategic preparations and are on the verge of developing the preparations to the stage of attack. His visit is aimed at inspecting and personally commanding the northward war preparations.

The U.S. imperialists are strengthening the aggressive forces in South Korea on a large scale in accord with newly worked-out plans for increasing war capabilities. At the beginning of March, the U.S. imperialists newly introduced six A-10 close-support planes into South Korea. They are trying to additionally deploy 12 more by April and 6 more by March next year. Along with this, the U.S. imperialists are going to deploy OA-37 aircraft to South Korea. The U.S. imperialists have prepared a contingency plan to promptly deploy ammunition and other reserve war materials worth about \$2 billion to South Korea in case of emergency. The U.S. imperialists have also decided to hand over 170 sets of improved Hawk guided-missiles and 723 sets of rockets to the South Korean warmongers.

While waging the "Team Spirit 1982" war exercise, the U.S. imperialists are infiltrating high-speed, high-altitude SR-71 reconnaissance planes into the our country's airspace almost every day. The U.S. imperialists infiltrated a high-speed, high-altitude SR-71 reconnaissance plane into the airspace over the coastal sea east of Kosong, Kangwon Province of our country, at around 1114 on 4 March 1982. And at around 1134 they committed an act of espionage against the northern half of the republic by infiltrating deep into the airspace over the Kangnyong Peninsula, southwest of South Kwanghae Province.

At around 1300 that day, the U.S. imperialists committed vicious military provocative acts of again infiltrating a high-speed, high-altitude SR-71 reconnaissance plane deep into the air over the coastal sea off Tongchon, Kangwon Province of our side. Such aerial espionage acts by the U.S. imperialists have totaled as many as 18 since 13 February when the war exercise "Team Spirit 1982" began.

The South Korean warmongers are committing intentional armed provocative acts against us one after another while concentrating more heavy weapons and combat personnel along the Demilitarized Zone areas. The criminal acts committed by the enemy side in the DMZ total as many as 3,050-odd cases from 19 January to 5 March.

Saying that, due to the enemies' provocative maneuvers, the situation in our country is extremely tense and thus a very grave situation in which a war could break out at any time, any hour, is being created, our side's senior member stressed that all provocation maneuvers, including the enemies' ongoing war exercise "Team Spirit 1982," should be stopped immediately to prevent war and maintain peace in Korea. The meeting is still in session.

REINFORCEMENT OF TROOPS IN 'TEAM SPIRIT' NOTED

SK070620 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] The U.S. imperialist aggressors are introducing many troops and much equipment for the criminal "Team Spirit 1982" war exercise in South Korea. According to a report, the U.S. navy transport ship (Zignos), which left Pearl Harbor on 21 February carrying helicopters, vehicles and electronic communications equipment, made a port call at Pusan on 4 March.

Babbling that such operations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors have evinced maneuverability like that in a real war, the puppet clique is clamoring that this very maneuverability is a grand spectacle for the provocative "Team Spirit 1982."

On 3 March, the 53d Battalion of the 3d U.S. Marine Division in Okinawa, Japan infiltrated the east coast on a C-141 transport plane. An advance contingent of this unit arrived in South Korea 1 March. These aggressors had a bad reputation during the Inchon landing in the past war. This is the second time they have come to Korea.

The war exercise "Team Spirit 1982," which will last about 70 days, has an extremely provocative nature. U.S. troops and equipment from the U.S. mainland and various overseas bases are being deployed.

NODONG SINMUN RAPS 'TEAM SPIRIT 1982' EXERCISE

SK082333 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 8 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists scheme to realise by strength their aggressive designs on Korea by completing the preparations for a new war through the "Team Spirit 1982" war exercises, notes NODONG SINMUN today in a signed article. The article titled "'Team Spirit 1982' Is Criminal War Exercises" says:

The U.S. imperialists are mobilising large forces 161,000 strong including their aggression forces occupying South Korea, the South Korean puppet army and their ground, naval and air forces and marines from the U.S. mainland and military bases in Okinawa, Japan, and the Pacific region, plus the capital warships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, "F-16" fighter bombers and various other up-to-date combat equipment and destructive weapons in the "Team Spirit 1982" military exercises.

Foreign press reports say that the "Team Spirit 1982" exercises are the "largest" military exercises previously unknown in any other region of the world in view of overall "landing and attacking operations" in the sky and on the ground and the sea included in the exercises and of the size of the forces and equipment mobilized in them.

The U.S. imperialists have annually staged the so-called "Team Spirit" exercises in South Korea since 1976. These war exercises are assuming ever more aggressive and provocative nature in the scale and contents, the composition of armed forces and the level of equipment. These exercises which started as combined exercises of army units of different services and arms have been gradually expanded into total war exercises including all operations and now developed into nuclear war exercises envisaging the use of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons.

As is widely known to the world, the U.S. imperialists scheme to realize their aggressive designs on Korea by strength by completing the preparations for a new war through these reckless war exercises. The aggressive and dangerous nature of the current exercises finds clear expression in that the target of their attack is the DPRK.

Besides the open war exercises, the U.S. imperialists are staging in strict secrecy large-scale military exercises around Korea to carry out their vicious plan for aggression and war.

All these facts show that the U.S. imperialists are running riot to lead the situation to the brink of war, going against the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people and the world's peaceloving people for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and the demand of the times.

All the peaceloving forces including the socialist countries and non-aligned countries indignantly denounce the "Team Spirit 1982" exercises of the U.S. imperialists, branding them as "criminal war exercises," "vicious provocation disturbing peace in the Far East" and "a fit of the chieftain of war." If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets persist in the war gamble, refusing to give up the anachronistic delusion, they will face the bitterer denunciation and rejection of the world's people.

PAK SONG-CHOL CONCLUDES TOUR OF AFRICAN NATIONS

Leaves Angola, Visits Uganda

SK082352 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1543 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang March 8 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol, a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, left Angola on March 6, concluding his visit to the country, according to a report. The special envoy of the great leader was seen off at the airport by Manuel Alexandre Eduardo Rodrigues, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA)-Workers Party and minister of interior, and other personages concerned. The Korean ambassador to Angola was present at the airport.

While staying in Angola, the special envoy of the great leader inspected the Angolan military museum, a battle site and an oil well.

He stopped over in Uganda on his way home. He was met and seen off at the airport by the minister of state for defence, who came out on behalf of the Ugandan president, and the minister of state for foreign affairs, the minister of state at the Presidential Office, the minister of information and broadcasting, and other personages concerned and the ambassador and officials of the Korean Embassy in Uganda. The minister of state for defence arranged a luncheon for the special envoy of the great leader.

Arrives in Pyongyang 8 Mar

SK090006 Pyongya g KCNA in English 2206 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 9 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol, a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, returned home by air on March 8 after visiting Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Angola.

The special envoy and his party were met at the airport by Comrade So Chol, Vice-Premier Kye Ung-tae, Kim Chung-il and other personages concerned, and Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang He Zhangming.

They stopped over at Urumqi on their way home. The special envoy was met and seen off by the vice-chairman of the People's Government of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

NODONG SINMUN DISCUSSES KWP'S ORGANIZATIONAL LIFE

SK070832 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2232 GMT 6 Mar 82

[NODONG SINMUN 7 March special article [nonsol]: "The Militant Banner Which Has Opened a New Turn in Improving and Consolidating Party Work"]

[Text] The party is the headquarters of the revolution. For the party of the working class to accomplish its mission as the guiding force of the revolution, it should emphasize the question of improving and intensifying party work. The greatness and the wise leadership of the party of the working class are linked to this question.

Twenty-five years ago our party and people undertook an important task to realize socialist industrialization, arm all sectors of the people's economy with modern technology and decisively improve the people's material and cultural standard of living. To successfully guarantee large-scale socialist construction, the party had to make the masses display their revolutionary zeal and creativity by strengthening party work, rallying them to the revolution and construction. Since the most advanced and revolutionary economic guidance and management system was created in this period, the party could demonstrate the superiority and the might of the new system by improving and strengthening the party's economic guidance. Thanks to the outstanding and tested leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who created the Chongsanri method and the Chongsanri spirit and who energetically led the struggle to realize them, the urgent question of decisively improving party work in the development of the revolution was brilliantly resolved.

The great leader, who understood the reality of party work through on-the-spot guidance to party organizations in South Hwanghae Province at the beginning of 1962, convened the third plenum of the fourth party Central Committee on 8 March 1962 and adopted new measures to improve and intensify party work. By improving and intensifying party and ideological work at the plenum, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made it clear how to improve the system and method of party work in accordance with changing circumstances and to embody the Chongsanri method and the Chongsanri spirit in implementing party work, again scientifically analyzing the essence and content of party work.

He set forth tasks arising from strengthening the struggle against revisionism and correctly pushing ahead with the class struggle in rural areas.

The classic work which provided comprehensive answers to the theoretical and practical questions raised in strengthening and developing our party into a revolutionary party of invincible might has displayed its vitality by consolidating the organizational and ideological foundations of the party and heightening the militant function and role of the party organizations. The work was of significance in decisively strengthening the party life of the party members and improving the guidance of party organizations by scientifically illuminating the basic direction in implementing party work.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: Only when all party members act in conformity with the party's organizational principles can the party become an invincible party and successfully implement its revolutionary task. For this reason, the basic direction of party work is in guiding the party members so that they can lead their party life. One of the principled questions in the activities of the party of the working class is to correctly follow the basic direction of party work.

As taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, party work is to firmly consolidate the party ranks and make the party of the working class display its militant function as the revolutionary party of the working class. To increase the militant power of the party, individual party members should be sound. The party should make them act in accordance with the party's organizational principle. This can be resolved only through the enhancement of the party's organizational life. Therefore, the basic direction of party work is to make the party members act in accordance with the party's organizational principle. This means to correctly guide the party's organizational life.

In his work, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has comprehensively delineated questions raised in strengthening the guidance of the organizational life of party members. Increasing the function and role of the party cell is important in enhancing the organizational life of party members.

The party's organizational life refers to the party members' activities to implement the work of the party. This is the party members' political life and revolutionary activity. Just as man can maintain his life by eating, so can party members maintain their political life through the party organizational life and glorify their political life. The party organizational life of party members is advanced through the party organization. Every party member leads his party life through a party cell -- the party's basic organization. Some party members lead their lives through the party authority. Accordingly, the party cell and party authority should assume responsibility for guiding the party organizational life of party members by increasing their functions and roles.

To guide the party organizational life of party members, the role of the organizational department and propaganda and agitation should be enhanced. They are the departments which have to do with intraparty work. As a department which guides the activities of party organizations, the organizational department is the department which continuously readjusts and consolidates the party ranks and the leading department of party life which strengthens party life. The propaganda and agitation department is a department which organizes party members and workers and rallies them to the road to implement the revolutionary cause, thus indoctrinating them. Only when the organizational department and the propaganda and agitation department enhance their role and advance with unity can the guidance of the party organizational work of party members and overall party work be guaranteed.

Thanks to a creative ideology placing the basic direction of party work on making members lead a party organizational life and the party's wise leadership to embody it, an epochal turn has been brought about in organizational and ideological work. Overcoming all biased tendencies dealing with party work, all party organizations have established an orderly work system.

Based on successes attained in past work, our party has vigorously struggled to enhance the party organizational life of all party members and increase the militant role and function of the party organizations in accordance with the realistic demand of the revolution, developing to a higher stage. Thanks to this struggle, all party members now possess a lofty trait -- relying on party organizations for their work and life and regarding party organizations as the mother's bosom. This confirms the justness of the ideology to correctly guide the party organizational life of party members and its invincible vitality.

The significance of the work is in enabling various echelons of party committees to guide administrative and economic work in a political manner by scientifically delineating the intrinsic nature of the party guidance over economic work. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: The party should guide economic work, rather than carry it out. The party should ensure economic work meets the party's demand by guiding party organizations and members in the economic sector. Socialist economic construction is an important revolutionary task assumed by the party of the working class. Therefore, various echelons of party committees should take responsibility for economic work and intensify the party's guidance. The party's guidance over economic work intrinsically is political guidance. Viewing all questions arising in economic work as concerning the party policy, the party,

through its guidance over economic work, should implement the party's economic policy in a political way. This makes it possible to mobilize functionaries and workers, rather than carrying out economic policy as a proxy. Carrying out economic work in a political manner is a principled question arising from the demand of the nature of the party of the working class and the party work itself. The party is the vanguard of the working class, which is organized to implement the revolution and construction. The main characteristic of party work is to spur the revolutionary zeal and creativity of the masses in a political way. Accordingly, the guiding work of party functionaries should be organizational, tangible and dynamic, rather than administrative, dictatorial and authoritative. By mobilizing officials, members, committees and cells of the party, the party should guarantee implementation of economic tasks. Only when party organizations vigorously advance economic work and help functionaries in the economic sector can they carry out economic organizational work with the awareness of masters who assume responsibility for economic guidance work.

The heavier and the more vast the tasks facing the revolution, the more party organisations on all levels are triumphantly accelerating socialist construction by inspiring the masses, while further intensifying political guidance of economic projects. The fact that new miracles and innovations are being effected on all fronts of socialist construction and that monumental creations adding lustre to the era of the KWP are being erected is a proud achievement in the struggle to implement the revolutionary policy on guiding economic work with the party method noted in the classic work of the great leader.

Doing away with worn-out work methods, including subjectivity, is one of the fundamental problems a working-class party faces in guiding the masses. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in his work, pointed out that overcoming subjectivism is an important task for effecting a fundamental turn in party work. Subjectivism begins when functionaries do not see reality objectively, as it is. When functionaries confine themselves to their offices, not mingling with the masses, they will not know what reality is and, in the end, become bureaucratic, meaning that they handle affairs arbitrarily and subjectively.

Accordingly, to eliminate worn-out work methods and styles, such as bureaucratism, subjectivism and formalism, functionaries should frequently visit factories and farming villages and lend their ears to the opinions of party members and working people. With ideological education being vigorously carried out to implement the policies noted in the classic work of the great leader, today our functionaries come to work sites, where they extend positive assistance to their subordinates and, by vigorously conducting political work, inspire the masses in the struggle to implement party policies.

With the revolutionary work principle -- meaning that all functionaries, in accordance with revolutionary measures taken by the party center, are at work sites for a certain period of time before coming back to the office and once back, and get themselves rearmed before going down again -- being thoroughly established, innovations are being effected in party work. We are faced with the honorable but heavy task to advance the complete victory of socialism and the cause of national reunification, vigorously accelerating the all-out march toward the militant tasks set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his report to the sixth party congress and in his new year message.

At a time when the revolution is faced with vast tasks, the responsibilities of our functionaries are weighty and the party's expectations of them are high. Functionaries should frequently organize consultative meetings to straighten out the problems concerned -- as in the proverb which says, "Ask the way even though you know it" -- and should take part in cell meetings to hear the opinions of party members. At the same time, they should thoroughly establish the manner of executing affairs, however small they may be, only after having enough discussions with functionaries concerned.

By doing so, functionaries, who are leading personnel of the revolution, should fully demonstrate the invincibility and vitality of our party's traditional work methods.

NORTH KOREAN CHARGES COUNTERED AT MAC MEETING

SK091048 Seoul YONHAP in English 1040 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Panmunjom, March 9 (YONHAP) -- The U.S.-led United Nations Command (UNC) Tuesday rejected a North Korean demand that the ongoing U.S.-South Korean joint military exercise "Team Spirit 1982" be stopped.

The rejection was made by U.S. Rear Admiral James Storms III, the UNC senior member to the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) at Tuesday's 411th MAC session in this truce village. Storms countered his North Korean counterpart Maj. Gen. Han Chu-Kyong's claim that "Team Spirit" was a "provocative exercise," and said it would continue.

Storms charged that the North Korean side continued to train and equip its military forces behind a shield of secrecy, and asked, "How do you explain the three tunnels which your side dug under the military demarcation line or the more than a dozen others you are currently constructing from your side under the Demilitarized Zone into South Korea?"

Han reiterated his call for a halt to the exercise, and said the UNC's invitation for North Korean and Communist Chinese members of the MAC to observe the exercise was an "intolerable insult." Tuesday's MAC meeting, requested by the North Korean side, began at 11 a.m. and lasted for about two hours.

NO RECEIVES LETTER FROM JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER

SK090852 Seoul YONHAP in English 0840 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Seoul, March 9 (YONHAP) -- Japanese Ambassador to Korea Toshikazu Maeda Tuesday called on Korean Foreign Minister No Sin-yong to deliver a letter from Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, a ministry official said.

In the letter, Sakurauchi said he was exerting his utmost efforts to resolve the problem pending between Korea and Japan regarding Korea's request for 6 billion U.S. dollar loan, according to the official. Sakurauchi also said in the letter he was endeavoring to put Korea-Japan relations on a more stable footing, and said he hoped to meet with No "as soon as possible."

Sakurauchi's letter was in response to a letter from No which was delivered to the Japanese foreign minister Feb. 19 when the second preparatory meeting of working level official of the two countries was held in Tokyo.

CHON CALLS FOR GENETIC ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT

SK090113 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-Hwan, calling for the development of genetic engineering, said yesterday the government is prepared to render support for its development.

Chon stressed the discipline should be further developed in close cooperation among academic circles, research centers and pertinent industries.

After having received a briefing from Kwon Chong-tal, secretary-general of the ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP], on the operation of the party's policy research center, he said the DJP should lead the government in formulating policies. The president heads the DJP concurrently. The DJP policy center is chaired by Rep. Hwang Pyong-chun.

SOUPHANOUVONG'S LUANG PRABANG CONFERENCE SPEECH

BK060700 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Address by Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and president of state, the SPC and the LFNC, delivered at Luang Prabang provincial party committee conference on 27 February -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected presidium of the conference, beloved Comrade Khampheng Boupha, beloved members of the Luang Prabang provincial party committee, beloved comrades representatives, beloved distinguished guests:

Today, I am very happy to represent the party Central Committee and the Political Bureau in attending and addressing this historic conference of the Luang Prabang provincial party committee. First of all, I would like to convey warmest tributes and congratulations from the party Central Committee, the Political Bureau and the comrade general secretary to this conference, all 1,796 comrades representatives of the party members in the province, all party cadres and members, and the people of all tribes in Luang Prabang Province, which has maintained a fine tradition of militant solidarity and heroism and has the ancient and beautiful city of Luang Prabang as its provincial capital. I am extremely elated to meet you, comrades, who are outstanding representatives of the party committees at various levels. I can see that these representatives are composed of senior party cadres and members who have participated in the protracted and arduous but noble national liberation struggles against the two imperialists, and young and energetic members who have grown up amidst the struggle to defend and build our socialist country in the new period of the Lao revolution.

Throughout the period of preparing for and convening the party (?conference) in this province, the Political Bureau and the party Central Committee always paid close attention to your activities. Today, this conference is closing. We, the party Central Committee, note with satisfaction that the conference has scored certain significant achievements. For instance, it has thoroughly reviewed and evaluated all past movements of the party committee, has outlined the direction of the immediate tasks for the party committee in leading the people of the province in defending and building the economy and culture, and has unanimously selected a new provincial party committee and appointed the provincial party committee delegation to attend the forthcoming third congress of the party from the ranks of outstanding party cadres and members in this province. These successes constitute a primary factor guaranteeing the growth and strength of the party committee and the entire people of all tribes in this province. On behalf of the party Central Committee and the Political Bureau, I would like to hail your sense of responsibility and perseverance as well as the achievements of your conference with all my heart.

Beloved comrades, under the talented and clear-sighted leadership of the party Central Committee, the Luang Prabang provincial party committee which was formerly a party unit of the Indochinese Communist Party, evolving with the struggles of the people of all tribes in the province and constantly consolidating and building its organization, has incessantly grown larger and stronger. The growth of the Luang Prabang provincial party committee is closely linked to the history of heroic struggles of the people of all tribes in this province, and made an ardent contribution to the concluding period of the national-democratic revolution, which began right after the signing of the 1973 Vientiane agreement, the formation of the national political coalition council in Luang Prabang city and the formation of the national provisional coalition government in Vientiane city. During that period, the two cities were neutral zones of the two sides.

Relying on close militant alliance with the Vietnamese and Kampuchean revolutions, with wholehearted support and assistance from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and under the correct, clear-sighted and creative leadership of our party, the entire army and people of all tribes in the two zones took that rare opportunity to rise up to score complete victory for the Lao revolution in May 1975. They subsequently marched forward with determined, rapid and firm steps to compel the king to abdicate and to dissolve the two supreme provisional coalition institutions at the National Congress of the People's Representatives on 2 December 1975, during which the monarchy was abolished and the LPDR established, thus opening a new era in the long history of the Lao nation -- an era in which the Lao people have become the genuine masters of their own country and destiny and have marched along the bright path of socialism. In actuality, the Luang Prabang provincial party committee led party cadres and members and the people of all tribes to seize administrative power at the provincial and municipal level from the old regime on 18 August 1975 and to set up subsequently new revolutionary administrations at various levels throughout the province, thus making a noble contribution to the establishment of the LPDR. Over the past 6 years, it has managed to defend securely these revolutionary administrations for the province.

As is known, as a result of imperialist aggression and intervention, like other provinces in our country, Luang Prabang Province was divided into two zones -- the old and new liberated zones. The old liberated zone, which was the stronghold of the revolution, was severely damaged by the U.S. imperialist war of aggression and extensively devastated by all types of bombs, ammunition, poisonous chemicals and other modern weapons. As a result, our economic foundations in that zone were heavily destroyed. And even though peace has now returned to our country, the Lao people of all tribes still continue to shed blood and to encounter numerous obstacles and difficulties in rehabilitating and improving their living conditions. As for the new liberated zone which was formerly controlled by the reactionary administration and the neocolonialist regime of the U.S. imperialists, it had been extensively plagued with decadent culture of the old regime before it was liberated. In the preliberation days in the new liberated zone, our people of all strata, especially young people, were led astray by an extravagant way of life. Most young people were indifferent to engaging in production. The prevalent decadent culture also attracted hard-working laboring people in the countryside in this province to abandon their farmlands and settle down in this city as traders, thus increasing the number of capitalists and businessmen in the urban areas. At the same time, the bureaucrats and tribal chieftains also increased efforts to claim ownership of more parcels of land in this province, thus driving laboring people to flee their farmland to live in the city.

Despite prevailing favorable climatic conditions for crop cultivation in the province, under the old regime the people of various tribes always suffered a rice shortage for at least 6 months per year. They were compelled to import rice for consumption. As for rich natural resources in the province, such as benzoin and cardamon fruits, the capitalists and bureaucrats forced the people to sell to them at minimal prices. Moreover, the enemies also attempted to lure and persuade our technicians, skilled workers and professors and students with qualified scientific backgrounds to work in foreign countries. All this shows that the enemies have tried in every way to sabotage our new regime. In addition to making military threats and instigating unrest and rebellion, they have also stepped up psywar propaganda campaigns to create rifts among the people of various tribes, to separate the people from the leadership of the country and to separate our revolution from those in other fraternal countries, such as Vietnam and the Soviet Union. The primary target of their efforts tends to be the destruction of our economic infrastructure.

Even though the aftermath of the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression is immense and heavy; even though the schemes of the imperialists and international reactionaries, particularly the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists remain extremely notorious and dangerous, thus blocking the economic transformation and construction and the advancement of the revolution; and even though natural conditions are unfavorable for developing production and improving the living conditions of the people due to the extensive mountainous terrain in the province; thanks to the perseverance and leadership of all comrades in the Luang Prabang provincial party committee and the local administrations at all levels as well as the efforts of all party cadres and members in guiding the people of all tribes to implement effectively and correctly the overall policy and plans of each specific field adopted by the party Central Committee in accordance with the prevailing situation in the province, this province has scored certain significant achievements as follows:

In agriculture and forestry, you, comrades, have reclaimed and cleared over 2,000 hectares of rice fields. Where favorable conditions for crop cultivation prevail, such as irrigation canals and other facilities, you have carried out dry season rice growing and intensive agriculture, thus increasing the volume of agricultural work between 3.5 and 4 percent. This is a new factor in production development. It can be said that Luang Prabang Province is a front runner in carrying out intensive agriculture, and knows how to apply modern production techniques in agricultural production and to mobilize the people to participate in production and to strive for self-sufficiency and self-reliance. By 1981, the province had no need for rice-supply assistance from the central level as it did between 1975 and 1979 when it had to request between 2,000 and 2,500 tons per year from the central level. By 1982, the province has managed to send surplus rice to the central level and to feed some local army units.

In finance, formerly expenditures were always higher than revenues. In 1979, the Central Committee allocated central budgets to meet the 54-percent budget deficit suffered by the province. However, in 1981, the deficit was down to 23 percent. However, in 1982 the province will be self-sufficient in this area.

In the educational, cultural and social fields, during the past 6 years, you, comrades, have striven to do away with the backward culture and customs left behind by the old regime while restoring the fine culture of the nation in embroidering, weaving, knitting, making earthenwares and doing basketwork. Art and literature have also been restored, consolidated and changed so as to be characterized by nationalism and advanced science. The movements in education, cultural studies and eradication of illiteracy have become outstanding movements among the people of various tribes. The eradication of illiteracy in the whole province was officially announced on 17 April 1980. This means that Luang Prabang is the second province which has successfully stamped out illiteracy. The first province to achieve this success was Houa Phan.

The provision of cultural training for cadres and party members is another problem that the provincial party committee and party members have paid attention to and have tackled enthusiastically and determinedly despite the difficulty of a limited number of cadres and party members with low qualifications.

Dear comrades, regarding the problem of building the party and comrades, in setting up party units in Luang Prabang Province in the beginning, more than 1,000 comrade members of the former Indochinese Communist Party units transferred to become members of the present LPRP. All those comrade members had been trained and tempered in the areas of attitude, stand and revolutionary nature in the flames of the hard, protracted, complex, fierce and furious struggle during the period of national-democratic revolution.

At present, the contingent of cadres and party members has been expanded and developed along with the work style of revolutionary development, thus guaranteeing the fulfillment of the two strategic tasks, namely, the defense and the building of the socialist country. At present, all of you 1,796 comrade party members are divided into 129 party units with a total of 5,500 cadres of various tribes including 2,400 female cadres.

It can be said that this is a great, all-round and firm success. It has advanced the various factors in the province to be fruitful and has created a new work style which serves as a basis for Luang Prabang Province to march forward to new, ever greater and firmer successes.

On behalf of the party Central Committee, I would like to wholeheartedly praise and hail the party committee organization, cadres, soldiers, police and fraternal people of various tribes throughout Luang Prabang Province for their endeavor in overcoming all difficulties and worthily contributing to the common cause of revolution of the party and the nation.

Dear comrades, prior to the opening of this conference, several movements have been carried out in this province. Those included the persistent movements in boosting production, working on the agricultural tax, purchasing rice, making preparations for crop planting, organizing study in the party, carrying out art and literature practices, carrying out sports and acrobatic activities, implementing sanitation rules, positively fulfilling specialized tasks, preparing gifts and so forth. This shows that all people of various tribes, together with all cadres, combatants and personnel, have been concerned for and been proud of the opening of this provincial conference. They all have positively scored achievements to welcome the historical conference of their province, and earnestly hoped that this conference will review and evaluate some lessons experienced over the past 6 years while adopting an appropriate direction and laying out detailed, sacred plans in order to lead their province to march forward continuously and firmly and to introduce them to new activities in performing tasks and in their daily life. I believe that this conference of yours, comrades, is a concrete preparation for the third party congress to be held in the immediate future.

Dear comrades, in the political report at the conference, you have clearly evaluated the achievements and victories scored over the past 6 years, and have pointed out the shortcomings and remaining problems comprehensively. The party Central Committee considers this, to have held a congress at the grassroots level and then a cadre conference, a positive preparation by the entire party committee organization and the people of Luang Prabang Province. As a result, they have successfully concentrated the intelligence of the party members on studying, discussing and solving various decisive, basic problems. Most outstanding comrades have been selected to the party committee and to be provincial conference representatives. The various party organizations have become firmer and purer.

The Central Committee would like to hail the pure spirit in self-criticism and criticism among fellow comrades. Such criticism demonstrates the thorough revolutionary characteristics of a genuine communist party which firmly grasps the rules of party development and which maintains a spirit of serving our people. I am firmly convinced that said spirit will be promoted and expanded in this conference and in the concrete implementation of various resolutions of other conferences in the next stage.

An outstanding character of the party committee is in strengthening unity within the party and the relationship between the party and the masses. You, comrades, should constantly strive to maintain and preserve such a spirit. At the same time, as true communists who are fully responsible for the destiny and interests of the laboring people of all tribes, all party cadres and members and the party committees at all levels must try to find their own weak points, handicaps and shortcomings, and resolve to adopt practical measures to eliminate them as soon as possible.

To give you, comrades, some advice so that you will be able to understand more clearly certain national problems and to use it as a basis for studying and implementing the 1982 plan as well as the plans of many years to come, I would like to review certain tasks for you as follows:

1. You must clearly understand that our country is an outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia, and Luang Prabang Province is the rear base for other northern provinces in resisting the schemes of the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists and the Thai reactionary ruling clique. Even though Luang Prabang Province is a rear province, it has Luang Prabang city as an area of strategic significance for psywar propaganda campaigns. It used to be the old nest of the reactionary elements. The Chinese reactionary clique and the U.S. imperialists have concentrated more efforts in sabotaging this province than any other northern provinces. Therefore, we must constantly maintain a high sense of vigilance, and be determined to smash promptly all sabotage schemes and acts of the enemies in effecting the so-called peaceful transformation policy [kan han pian doi santi], inciting unrest and invading and swallowing our country. Our enemies -- the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists -- are weakening and deteriorating with every passing day and are now more isolated than before. They are faced with a deadlock. The Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists -- the (?most) dangerous enemies directly facing our Lao nation -- are engaging in internal bickering, and are fiercely squabbling for power. They have notoriously accused and eliminated one another. Their four modernizations policy has failed. Their policy of hegemonism and aggression has brought more misery and poverty to the Chinese people of all strata. The Chinese people in several regions have risen up to oppose their reactionary and traitorous policy. With such conditions prevailing, they are unable to wage a large-scale aggressive war to swallow our country and other Indochinese countries easily. But, obdurate and aggressive by nature, they are stepping up their collusion with the imperialists who are always bent on destroying our revolution.

That is why you, comrades, must firmly understand the two strategic duties -- to defend and build the country -- and closely link them together. If you can effectively carry out the former duty of defending the country, you will be able to fulfill the latter well, and vice versa. Your report has already spelled out numerous measures which must be implemented to fulfill these two duties. I would like to reiterate here that to carry out effectively the duty of defending the country and maintaining local security, the party committee must build firm and all-round strong political foundations, firmly control the armed forces and public security forces, consolidate and strengthen unity among the people of all tribes, coordinate Lao-Vietnamese solidarity and militant alliance with regional strength [kamlang khongkhet] to smash the enemies' war of all-round destruction, and consolidate and strengthen all (?economic) foundations in the province so as to build a strong rear for the other northern provinces. This is the most fundamental factor in strengthening the field position [tha sanam] for people's war and in building overall strength for smashing the enemies in all circumstances.

Another important thing is that the provincial party committee and the provincial administration must pay close attention to educating, leading and taking care of the armed forces and public security forces so as to ensure that they are absolutely loyal to the party and the revolution, are highly qualified and are capable of being a sharp tool for the party in defending the country, maintaining public security and building the economy.

It is also important that you take initiative in launching political offensives against the enemies. Especially, we must continue waging propaganda campaigns to convince overseas Chinese to understand the correct and just policy of our party so that they will become more cooperative and support the revolutionary administration in preserving peace and friendship.

2. You must fully explore and make use of all the strong and outstanding potentials of each locality; be determined to solve all economic problems in the province with a sense of self-mastery, self-sufficiency, self-reliance and self-building; and implement an effective management system in goods transportation and distribution with a view to improving gradually the living conditions of the people of all tribes in the province.

Luang Prabang Province, like any other province, has been blessed with political foundations, particularly in the old liberated zone. It is also blessed with a number of economic potentials. However, the development of economic foundations in this province has been slow. The cadres' capability in managing the economy and society remains inadequate and there are insufficient technical cadres in the economic sphere to cope with the economic development work. This problem must be effectively solved.

Even though we have yet to explore economic potentials for economic construction and development profoundly, past experience of the northern provinces clearly shows that to do away with the natural economy and to promote goods production in order to improve the living conditions of the people of all tribes, it is imperative that the production, purchase pricing and transportation of goods and local culture must be interrelated and must support one another. If we fail to resolve problems in these spheres simultaneously, we will be unable to effect change in any small-scale production. When goods production is developed, requirements for technical management [word indistinct] will be automatically established. Then we will have actual conditions for introducing new techniques in science and technology as well as modified tools for use in goods production, and for (?coordinating) agricultural production with industrial production from the grassroots level step by step. It is important that certain detailed appropriate production procedures be adopted and implemented. Such procedures must evolve from the lower to the higher levels, from a simple stage to more complicated ones, from using rudimentary tools to modified ones, and from using semiautomatic machines to fully automatic ones. We must never be hasty in implementing these procedures. At the same time, we must avoid the tendency of conservatism and containment and the habit of refusing to seek and use new methods.

In Luang Prabang Province, in particular, the transformation of production relations is very significant, and the building and development of production forces must be earnestly carried out. This is because in the past Luang Prabang Province was the bastion of the monarchy, feudalism and reactionaries, and an area where the capitalist system was developing. Even though some production tools in Luang Prabang Province have been refurbished, a large number of them still need (?repair). As for agricultural cooperatives which have been set up in this province, they still lack efficiency. Therefore, we must thoroughly uproot the old production relations which bred the oppressive class, and set up new socialist production relations. Only by doing this will we be able to carry out the revolution thoroughly at the grassroots level in the countryside.

As for the exploitation of economic potentials, you, comrades, have set up a goal of carrying out intensive agriculture, digging irrigation canals, building dams, enlarging rice fields, planting industrial trees and supplementary crops, developing livestock raising, collecting more forest products, and expanding handicraft and small industrial production in order to fulfill requirements in agricultural and forestry production and of the people. You must strive for self-sufficiency in food supply, send surplus food supply to the center and keep some for supplying to other front line provinces in the northern region.

Moreover, in order to bring more wealth to the province and to allow the people to improve their living conditions incessantly, you must concentrate on exploiting valuable natural resources for processing into export goods. However, export management must be effective. Regarding exports, you are blessed with numerous potentials, for example, forest products. To tap such potential effectively, you must pay attention to solving problems regarding the exploiting, purchasing, processing, storage, classification of goods for export in accordance with international trade law, packaging and organizing of exports. At this conference, you should discuss with one another to find out measures to overcome various weak points and difficulties so as to attain self-mastery and to bring wealth and prosperity to this province.

3. You must endeavor to bring educational, cultural and public health services to the people of all tribes in order to effect a new change in their livelihood and to their way of life and to gradually narrow the economic and cultural gap among the people of various tribes. An estimated 60 percent of the population in the province are hilltribesmen. Even though illiteracy has been stamped out in this province, the standard of literacy of the people still remains low, thus creating a major obstacle to your efforts in turning the province into an all-round strong and rich entity. It is evident that a number of party cadres and members and a large number of people in this province have been heavily influenced by superstitious beliefs and obsolete and backward traditions and customs. As a result, these people still remain ignorant; and they have encountered difficulties caused by numerous natural calamities. Actually, they also desire to enjoy a better and plentiful life, better education and prosperity in their livelihood. Thus, it is very important that you must implement the idea of offering educational and cultural services to the people of all tribes one step ahead of other tasks. Such an idea will serve to further strengthen the relations between the party and the people of all tribes. Any incident indicating the party's indifference to the laboring masses only runs counter to the party's true nature and serves to weaken the party's strength to a certain extent.

You said in your report that you will set up teacher-training schools in three northern districts to serve the people of various tribes, mostly the rural and tribal people, and will also establish primary schools in mountainous areas and canton hospitals in remote areas. This is of paramount significance to the line of gradually and firmly reducing our cultural and ideological disparities and improving living conditions. You, comrades, should study and start taking concrete actions to implement this. Stress should not be put on theory, plans, paperwork and talking.

4. It is necessary to step up the task of building the party and building and nurturing cadres so that they will be capable of actually leading and organizing the implementation of all party policies and plans. As once emphasized by the comrade general secretary of our party, the purpose of building party organizations and nurturing and building cadres is to organize the implementation of and fulfill the party line, policies and plans. This offers a concrete basis on which to assess and control the fruits of building party organizations and the ranks of our cadres.

Generally speaking, our cadres and party members have in the past effectively carried out the tasks entrusted to them by the party and state. Nevertheless, there still are many remaining weak points, the most outstanding of which is that we have not yet firmly grasped the party line and duties. Many comrades have not clearly understood matters concerning the transitional period, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the system of collective mastery, the three revolutions and the absolute reliance on socialism. Many have individually analyzed these issues and do not understand that these issues constitute one whole unified system, that they are inseparable and closely interrelated. One cannot pay less attention to one particular issue than others. The organization of implementation of party policies and plans is still weak. Some comrades are still weak and have thus become victims of the enemy's psychological warfare.

These weak points arise from many different causes. The three main causes are as follows:

- a. The training and tempering of party members and cadres to perceive the stand and attitude of the working class has not been effective and has not been regularly carried out. They have not yet persisted in trying to grasp the stand and attitude of the working class and in studying and understanding party policies and plans. They continue to be affected by the peasant ideas of small-scale production.
- b. Party members and cadres still have a low level of knowledge of Marxism-Leninism.
- c. The various procedures on managing, training, educating and protecting cadres have not yet been effectively carried out. We continue to relax our attention on some occasions and in some places.

For this reasons, the task of building and nurturing cadres and building various party organizations must be aimed at resolving the above-mentioned problems and at fulfilling our final objective. We must attentively resolve the three main points just described. Special attention must be paid to helping party members and cadres to gain a profound understanding of the fierce, uncompromising, protracted, complex and difficult characteristics of the class struggle in the period of transition to socialism. It is necessary to mobilize cadres and party members in order to bring into full play the fine nature and traditions of our party and nation and to train and temper themselves to grasp the revolutionary qualifications in the struggle against the reactionary forces. We must continue to make more and better contributions to the cause of defending and building our socialist fatherland for the sake of future generations.

Unity within the party and among the ranks of cadres is a vital issue of the revolution. Party committees at all levels -- particularly the standing committee of a party committee and secretaries and deputy secretaries of party committees -- must serve as true models and the core in dealing with this issue. They must serve as mainstays in consolidating and strengthening the unity within the party and among the ranks of cadres and the people of all tribes.

Dear comrades, I am very pleased with the growth and development of the party organization of Luang Prabang Province. This unity is clearly reflected in the spirit of solidarity of the entire party organization in assessing the results of its work and in strictly determining their remaining weak points so as to lead local movements to advance.

More specifically, a party organization is a basic factor in the success of all tasks. Let the comrades pay close attention to safeguard and nurture it so that it will grow and blossom continuously.

In this meeting you have formulated tasks, objectives and new methods for concrete implementation. This is only an initial success. You comrades must continue to hold meetings and discussions to implement these tasks and turn them into reality.

The party Central Committee is convinced that with its revolutionary traditions and determination to advance, the party organization of Luang Prabang Province will be able to lead the people of various tribes in the province to surmount all difficulties and score more glorious achievements in the task of turning Luang Prabang into a province that is strong politically and militarily, rich economically and progressive culturally and socially so that it can fulfill the honorable tasks entrusted to this province, which is on the frontline and in the center of the northern provinces of heroic Laos, thus contributing to the lofty cause of our party.

I wish that this conference of cadres be crowned with glorious success. I wish the entire provincial party organization growth, development and strength. I wish all comrade delegates good health.

In conclusion, I would like to extend regards, warm solidarity and love and best wishes from the party Central Committee, the Political Bureau, the comrade general secretary and from myself through you to our fraternal people of all tribes and strata in Luang Prabang Province. Let us join in strengthening our solidarity in our joyous and successful labor, our production and our struggle!

Fully understanding the fate of the country and the heavy but honorable and glorious responsibilities of a communist combatant, let all cadres and party members resolutely and heroically advance to win new and greater victories on the new front of the task of defending the country and building our beloved socialist fatherland!

Long live the LPDR! Long live the honorable and glorious LPRP! Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN ATTENDS PHONG SALLY MEETING

BK070237 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Comrade Kaysone Phomvihon, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister, attended as a guest of honor the fourth conference of cadres of the Phong Saly provincial party committee, which was officially opened on the morning of 3 March. Also attending the conference were Comrade Kham-on, secretary of the party committee and chairman of the administrative committee of Phong Saly Province, and representatives of the party committees of Luang Namtha and Oudomsai Provinces and of party units attached to military and administrative offices and organizations in Phong Saly Province.

The delegates heard a report on the activities of the party committee, adopted an immediate program of action and elected the new secretary and members of the provincial party committee. Then Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihon cordially and openly chatted with the delegates to the conference.

On behalf of the LDRP Central Committee, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihon wholeheartedly hailed all the delegates for upholding their lofty revolutionary spirit and for making efforts to convene the conference at a time when the entire party, army and people in Phong Saly Province as well as throughout the country are rejoicing at the achievements recorded in emulation campaigns to welcome the Third LPRP Congress.

The fourth conference of the Phong Saly provincial party committee ended successfully on the afternoon on 6 March.

VIGILANCE AGAINST PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE URGED

BK081430 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Unattributed editorial: "Enhance Revolutionary Vigilance To Defeat the Enemy's Psychological Warfare"]

[Text] Respected listeners, dear friends and comrades: Psychological warfare is one of the aggressive schemes intended to swallow up our country. It employs cunning and skillful tactics to peacefully and abruptly change the way of thinking and attitude of our cadres and combatants.

During the war of aggression conducted against our country for the past 30 years, the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen attentively carried out their psychological warfare in coordination with their conventional war to sabotage and destroy our revolution. Despite the complete defeat of their war of aggression, they continue to wage psychological warfare against our country to sabotage our revolution and our cadres and combatants.

Our country has now achieved complete liberation and has been the LPDR for 6 years. It has now embarked on the path of socialist transformation and construction. This has aroused indignation among the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists and their henchmen, who want to sabotage and weaken Laos so as to swallow it up. This visious plan as well as their dark dream is reflected by the conduct of various schemes, for example, the launching of serious psychological warfare attacks against our country. They have adopted psychological warfare as one of the strategies in their state policy, with a view to infiltrating into and interfering with our internal affairs, sabotaging party leadership, slandering and vilifying party and state policy and plans and changing the true nature of the party forces, the administration, armed forces, public security forces and various mass organizations of the party. All this is aimed at carrying out a very cunning and heinous scheme which cannot be easily perceived from the outside.

To conceal their traitorous, aggressive plans, they have always resorted to many methods of slandering and viligying our party and state line and policies and they continue to do. For example, they have slandered and vilified the line leading our country to advance toward socialism and our party's military, economic and diplomatic line. They are taking advantage of the immediate difficulties of our revolution and the country and some weak points of our cadres and combatants, particularly difficulties in our living conditions, to slander the new regime, our party and state. They are launching propaganda campaigns to sow discord among us and sabotage unity within the party, the administration, the front and among the people and our revolutionary forces. They are creating division between the low and the high levels, between the central and local levels, between the party and the masses, between the administration and the people, between the army and the people and among our various tribes. They are trying to divide the militant alliance among Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea, and to separate Laos from the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, and the Lao revolution from the world revolution.

The enemies are currently concentrating on causing division within our party leadership, separating Laos from Vietnam, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, with a view to isolating us in order to attack and swallow up our country.

In addition to launching slanderous propaganda campaigns and other tactics, such as bribery and threats, they have propagandized luxurious ways of life, the way of enjoying oneself on a daily basis and the despicable material life of the colonialist and imperialist regimes in Western countries.

They have deceived and bribed the people to flee the country. This tactic is mostly aimed at the youths, students, schoolchildren those who once followed the colonialist way of life and those within our ranks who have been spoiled.

In implementing this tactic, the enemies first try to get acquainted with our cadres and soldiers, and then give them gifts or offer them bribes. They even go to the extreme of buying off our cadres and combatants with money and other items such as whisky and cigarettes, or even girls, in order to force our cadres and soldiers to follow them and work for them, and to betray the national interest by opposing the party's line and policies. They also create suspicion among us, separate us from each other, threaten to assassinate our cadres and soldiers, and so forth.

Simultaneously, the enemies have striven to carry out deceitful propaganda praising U.S. imperialism and Beijing big-nation expansionism and hegemonism. For example, they have propagandized the strength of the United States and of the Beijing expansionist in the areas of manpower, weaponry, economy and others. They have conducted deceitful propaganda by praising the reactionary, counterrevolutionary organizations in the so-called national salvation front, national salvation party, chiefs of the Mong and Yao tribes, and so forth with the aim of opposing our new system and creating disturbances with violent, counterrevolutionary forces, in particular in the areas where our ethnic minority people have lived.

All the aforesaid psychological warfare schemes of the enemies are aimed at changing the spirit of our cadres, soldiers and people, distorting facts on how we engage in labor and fight to defend and build our country, sow division, create suspicion and distrust among our people throughout the country with the intention of weakening our combat spirit in order to sabotage and destroy our revolutionary forces without combat.

In short, psychological warfare is an extremely brutal and vicious scheme which cannot be simply perceived with a cursory glance. At present, the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, together with other reactionaries, are closely colluding in using this crafty and wicked scheme to sabotage and destroy our revolution, the correct line and policies of our party and state, the contingents of our cadres and combatants, and our international solidarity.

Therefore, it is necessary for us to be very vigilant and conscious and to be determined to defeat all psychological warfare schemes of the enemies in a timely manner in order to maintain, promote and expand the bright and glorious revolutionary tradition and true nature of our cadres and combatants. To do so successfully, we must pay attention to fulfilling certain tasks as follows: educate and train all our cadres, combatants, personnel, workers and people to clearly understand the wickedness and danger of the enemy's psychological warfare; regularly publicize the situation, line and policies of our party and state to our cadres and combatants; pay attention to firmly grasping the political and ideological situation and the general situation in units or regiments; raise the standard of living of various organizations attached to the army; examine and resolutely settle all shortcomings; be concerned for the living conditions of the cadres and combatants; truly respect the people's rights to collective mastery; strictly implement army discipline, rules and regulations; raise to a higher level the model roles of cadres and party members; and do not allow the enemy to take advantage of various weak points or shortcomings to disrupt our internal unity.

The most important point is that we must always be very vigilant; think carefully and maintain an organizational sense before doing anything; maintain regulations and discipline; correctly and strictly implement the line and policies of the party and state; and so forth. By doing so effectively, we can victoriously check and smash all the enemy's psychological warfare schemes, and achieve security and purity.

EMBASSY SPOKESMAN DENIES FORCED LABOR CHARGE

BK090357 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 9 Mar 82 p 6

[Text] The Laotian Embassy in Bangkok yesterday refused to comment on a report that political prisoners are forced to work in a United Nations refugee programme in Laos. The report has prompted the Dutch Government to threaten to halt its financial support for the programme. A spokesman of the Laotian Embassy here said yesterday he had not heard of the report before, but said he had earlier visited the site of the project and found no evidence of forced labour.

The programme, known as the Tomo irrigation project, is being financed by the Netherlands with technical assistance from the UN Food and Agricultural Organization and the UN Development Programme. It is part of a larger resettlement effort in Laos for long-term refugees who fled across the border to Thailand during the Indochina war.

The spokesman said he had taken foreign journalists to tour the site of the project while he was serving in the Foreign Ministry in Laos. "But we came across no forced labour," he said. When asked whether any political prisoners could be employed in the project now, he said: "I have no comments on that." However, he said he will take up the matter with his government. He claimed that most of the workers employed in the project are rural people living in nearby areas. The project site is located south of Pakse, he said. "They are voluntarily working in the project, just the way Thai people are participating in the rural development programme here," he said.

The issue surfaced in The Hague last Thursday in the Dutch parliament when Kees van Dijk, minister for development cooperation, revealed that the Dutch Government filed a protest earlier last year with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees over the alleged forced labour concerning the project. The spokesman of the Dutch Foreign Ministry said the UN High Commission had told the Dutch Government that it suspected about 200 "social deviants" might be working in the Laotian project.

VIENTIANE RALLY MARKS INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

BK090453 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] On the morning of 8 March, the Patriotic Lao Women's Association held a celebration ceremony at the national theater in Vientiane, the capital, to mark International Women's Day. Present on the presidium rostrum were Mrs Khampheng Boupha, alternate member of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the National Mobilizing Committee of the Patriotic Lao Women's Association; Khambou Soumisai, alternate member of the LPRP Central Committee; Mrs Thongvan Sithandon, chief of the Patriotic Lao Women's Association branch attached to the National Defense Ministry; Bounmi Kouangmani, chief of the Lao Front for National Construction office; Mrs Khamphon Phimmaseng and Mrs Phetsamon Latsasima, vice chairmen of the National Mobilizing Committee of the Patriotic Lao Women's Association; and Mrs Sommai Vongakhon, chairman of the Mobilizing Committee of the Vientiane branch of the Patriotic Lao Women's Association.

Attending the rally were representatives of fraternal women of all nationalities from throughout the country; fraternal women from all ministries, various offices, mass organizations and offices attached to Vientiane provincial and municipal administrations; and more than 1,200 students.

Mrs Khampheng Boupha, alternate member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the National Mobilizing Committee of the Patriotic Lao Women's Association, made a speech addressing the rally. An appeal of the association Central Committee and a resolution of the rally were also read at the rally, which concluded with glorious success.

THAILAND, SINGAPORE HOLD JOINT NAVAL EXERCISE

BK090820 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Assistant Navy Chief of Staff for Operations Vice Admiral Thada Ditthabanchong presided over the opening ceremony of the joint Thai-Singapore naval exercise on 8 March at 1130 at the Songkhla naval station, Muang District, Songkhla Province. The exercise, the second of its kind, will continue until 14 March. The first one was held in Singapore during March 1981. The exercise is designed to cement the friendly ties between the two countries and to allow their navymen to make acquaintance with each other in the interests of both Thailand and Singapore. The exercise is also aimed at training sailors in various combat tactics.

The current exercise, codenamed "Sing Sayam 2/1982," will be carried out by a fleet of four Singapore warships, comprising two fast assault boats and two guided-missile carriers -- the Scorpion, Lion, Tiger and Freedom, and three Thai vessels -- the Ratcharit, Prap Porapak and Su Phairin -- which are also fast assault boats. The exercise will stress surface operations, including surface assault and navigation and communications links. The exercise will take place in the Gulf of Thailand in Songkhla. The Thai naval fleet has already held joint exercises with the fleets from Malaysia and Indonesia.

FOREIGN TRADE DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR LAOS

BK080630 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] A Thai trade delegation departed Bangkok for Laos this morning. The delegation, led by Foreign Trade Department Director General Phatchara Itsarasena, comprises several members of the private sector. The delegation's visit to Laos follows the recent visit there by the Thai-Lao border cooperation committee headed by Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot. According to Sitthi, the Thai trade delegation will discuss the exchange of goods with the exception of rice of which Laos has plenty.

Regarding the Lao proposal for Thailand to open more border crossings, Sitthi said new border crossings, if any, will be opened only on a temporary basis to facilitate the transit of goods and to relieve border problems. Government agencies concerned will discuss this matter before making a recommendation to the Cabinet. The Cabinet must approve the opening of a border crossing. Sitthi, however, did not disclose where the new crossings will be along the Lao border.

LAO BORDER-CROSSING PROPOSAL TO BE CONSIDERED

BK080351 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Thailand will consider a Lao proposal to open more border crossings along the Mekong River. This was stated by Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot, who has just returned from a 2-day visit to Vientiane. The proposal was made during talks between Laotian Interior Minister Gen Sisavat Keobounphan and General Sitthi, who left Bangkok on Friday [5 March] with 13 Thai members of the Thai-Lao border committee. General Sitthi was informed by his Lao counterpart that the opening of more border crossings will ease communications and strengthen the relationship between the Thai and Lao people.

Thailand operates three border crossing stations -- two in Nong Khai and one in Mukdahan District of Nakhon Phanom. Minister Sitthi said both sides have also agreed that the future border problems (?would) be settled at the local level with meeting of provincial committees.

COMMUNIST STRONGHOLD CAPTURED IN SURAT THANI

BK080344 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Another major communist stronghold in Khian Sa District of Surat Thani Province fell to the government forces on Friday [5 March].

The stronghold is known as camp 514. It is one of the important communist strongholds which has been used as a springboard by communist guerrillas to harass government outposts. The battle was a followup to the operation under the "Tai Rom Yen 9" campaign aiming at uprooting communist influence in Surat Thani Province. Two bodies of the insurgents were found and four were captured during the battle. One government soldier was dead and a few others injured in the operation.

ASEAN VIEWED AS TARGET OF ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES

BK080156 Bangkok POST in English 8 Mar 82 p 4

[Editorial: "More Spy Scandals in the Offing?"]

[Text] Among the criticisms levelled at agencies of the United Nations are that they provide a semilegitimate cover for operatives of foreign intelligence agencies to gather data of a political, military and strategic nature while acting under the guise of a UN "expert." While it would be unfair and untrue to accept the premise put forward by one American commentator that UN Headquarters in New York and Geneva do nothing but provide cover for a "nest of spies," it might be wise to have a good look at the credentials of some of the more obscure "experts" staffing international centres in the Third World. Such a scrutiny, if intensive enough, would be certain to turn up a few "black sheep."

There is reason to believe that ASEAN is a prime target for those engaged in clandestine intelligence-gathering activities. Anyone who doubts this only has to look back through newspapers of recent months to be reminded of plots uncovered in Kuala Lumpur, Jakarta and Singapore. The second secretary and press attache of the Soviet Embassy in Singapore, Anatoliy Larkin, together with Marine Superintendent Aleksandr Bondarev who supervised the maintenance of Soviet and East European ships calling at Singapore were expelled recently by the Lee Kuan Yew Government. Larkin is reported to have posed as a Swedish journalist and to have tried to bribe an army technical officer to provide secret information. The officer reported the attempt and Larkin, together with Bondarev who had been using a Singapore businessman as part of a regular espionage network were expelled.

The Singapore incident followed the uncovering of a similar espionage ring in Indonesia, which led to the abrupt departure of a Soviet colonel from Jakarta. In July last year three Soviet Embassy officials were expelled from Malaysia after it was discovered that Siddiq Mohamed Ghouse, one of the assistants of the prime minister, was a Soviet agent. Even in Thailand we have not been immune in recent years to the occasional "spy scandal."

No ASEAN government has yet officially connected all these events, but it does fuel the suspicion that there is a large espionage network active in this region, possibly controlled out of Singapore, and surveillance on the activities of Soviet diplomats has reportedly been stepped up as a result. ASEAN countries already carefully check the credentials of foreign journalists to ensure that they are bona-fide and this once-popular cover for foreign intelligence operatives has now largely been abandoned because it provides too great a focus of attention.

With security checks being stepped up on diplomats, foreign correspondents and suspicious "export-import" agencies and airline representatives, there could well be a greater tendency in the future to use international centres as a base. Here the checks are not so tight, as the host government does not have as great a say in just who is employed in what capacity. And there are plenty of international agencies operating with the ASEAN region. Third World countries are, in general, very much aware of the dangers of spies and subversives and the prompt action taken by the Singapore, Jakarta and Kuala Lumpur governments should be heeded as a warning to those governments who would make use of us to further their own interests to our detriment. ASEAN countries seem to be a magnet for these unsavoury people and our immigration and special branch police must be fully alert to their duty of making them as unwelcome as possible.

FIFTH VCP NATIONAL CONGRESS TO OPEN 27 MAR

OW081604 Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 8 -- The Fifth National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam will open on March 27, 1982, in Hanoi, announces a communique of the 12th plenum of the party C.C. which was held in the past few days to give the finishing touch to the preparations for the congress.

The plenum heard a report on the results of the local congresses, discussed and adopted the political report to be submitted to the national congress, discussed and adopted the report on the main orientation, tasks and objectives of the economic and social plans in the period 1981-1985 and the following years of the eighties.

It also discussed and adopted the report on party building and suggestions on amendments to some points in the party constitution and suggestions on the organisational work at the forthcoming fifth congress.

NHAN DAN SCORES U.S. SOUTHEAST ASIA POLICY

OW090719 Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 9 -- NHAN DAN today exposes the United States' collusion with Beijing regarding Southeast Asia. Resource-rich Southeast Asia, the paper points out, is an alluring prey of U.S. capitalism. With its political importance Southeast Asia is also the scene of a bitter struggle between the forces of national independence and socialism on the one hand and imperialism and international reaction on the other and is, therefore, an important target for the U.S. global strategy, the paper adds.

NHAN DAN says: "The United States is colluding with Chinese expansionism and other reactionary forces to pit the ASEAN countries against the three Indochinese countries and the Soviet Union, to check the advance of revolutionary and progressive forces, and maintain the position of imperialism in this part of the world."

The paper continues: "The United States has thus rendered the Southeast Asian situation tense and peace-loving forces in the ASEAN countries are worried by the subsequent threat to regional peace and stability. Washington's decision to sell offensive weapons to China has met with strong protest from countries in this region."

"Who can say that the sophisticated weapons Washington promises to Beijing will not some day be used against the Southeast Asian peoples?," the paper asks. It points out: "Public opinion in the region knows too well that the United States is only concerned with its own interests. It is playing the 'China card' only to further its global strategy regardless of the legitimate interests of the ASEAN countries." Obviously, it notes, Washington's collusion with Beijing runs counter to the fundamental aspirations and interests of the peoples of the ASEAN countries.

"In the interests of the 350 million people in Southeast Asia and for peace, stability, friendship and cooperation, one must resolutely struggle against all forms of intervention of imperialism and international reaction and to start frank, constructive dialogues between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries on the principle of equality and mutual benefit," NHAN DAN concludes.

BANGLADESH PEACE GROUP HAILS INDOCHINA PROPOSALS

OW051603 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 5 -- Ali Aksand, general secretary of the Bangladesh Peace Council, has welcomed the new proposals of the Indochinese countries as "timely and realistic" for the stabilisation of the situation in Southeast Asia.

In a newly issued statement, Ali Aksand said: "At present, the situation in Southeast Asia remains tense and potentially explosive as a result of continued hostility, acts of aggression and threat of further military intervention against Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam, by Chinese hegemonism, U.S. imperialism, and other reactionary circles. The renewed attempts of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, Sihanouk and other henchmen of the imperialists to regroup their counter-revolutionary forces with Chinese-U.S. weapons for fresh attack against the legitimate government of Kampuchea are clear proofs of such dangerous designs. China and the U.S., in the interest of their strategic aim, are continuously striving to involve the ASEAN countries in a political conflict and confrontation with the three neighbouring Indochinese states. Such policy, which threatens peace and security of the entire area and the world, creates great anxiety in the mind of people.

"The people of Bangladesh and, for that matter, all people of the world would like to see an end to all these hegemonist imperialist actions against the sovereignty states of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam and establish a good neighbourly and peaceful relations between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries based on peaceful coexistence, friendship and cooperation.

"The fifth foreign ministers conference of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam has once again reiterated these countries strong desire for peace and for peaceful settlement of all problems without the interference from outside, which would guarantee peace, security, independence and territorial integrity of all countries of the ASEAN and Indochinese groups.

"The Bangladesh Peace Council expresses its deep appreciation of the initiatives and concrete proposals of the foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam and urges all the governments of Southeast Asia to take into their urgent consideration for the sake of peace and security of the area".

THAILAND ASKED TO RETURN MILITARY CARGO PLANE

OWO90727 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 9 -- Chau Phong, deputy chief of the Foreign Ministry's Third Department for Asia, on March 6 met the Thai charge d'affaires a.i. here, (Bhadung Dhanyangkun), to draw his country's attention to Vietnam's requests concerning a Vietnamese AN-26 military cargo plane which, en route from Kampuchea back to Vietnam on February 11, lost contact with the ground control station due to technical trouble and bad weather and made a forced landing in Thailand.

The requests had been made in the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's note No 70-HC addressed to its Thai counterpart on February 23, but so far they have not yet been met by the Thai side. The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry expresses its concern about this matter and finds hardly accountable Thailand's intention in delaying the return of the plane and the Vietnamese on board, and in preventing the Vietnamese ambassador in Bangkok from meeting the victims. The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry requests the Thai authorities to return the aircraft and the people on board to Vietnam as soon as possible and first of all, allow the Vietnamese ambassador to Thailand to contact the victims without delay.

The Thai charge d'affaires said he would forward the requests of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry to his country.

AFP REPORTER VISITS CAMP FOR KAMPUCHEAN REFUGEES

BK051531 Hong Kong AFP in English 1513 GMT 5 Mar 82

[By Michel Blanchard]

[Excerpts] Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, 5 Mar (AFP) -- Camp 979-A for Cambodian refugees, to which this correspondent is the first journalist ever to be granted admittance, has a population of 5,000, the majority of which is ethnic Chinese.

Situated at Xa Minh, 110 kms (68 miles) northeast of Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon), the camp has the appearance of a model village and is to outward appearances largely indistinguishable from its neighbours in Song Be Province.

Opened in December 1979 on 400 hectares (980 acres) of reclaimed scrubland, the camp is the first to have been set up to concentrate Cambodian refugees who began arriving in the Ho Chi Minh City area after 1975.

The majority of the refugees are Chinese, and though they are mostly tradesmen or skilled workers -- joiners, mechanics, electricians, and the like -- their qualifications are deemed to be somewhat below Vietnamese standards. They are, in short, "unproductive". More than 50 per cent of the camp's population are female and little less than 50 per cent are under the age of 16 years.

A Vietnamese official told this correspondent that the refugees would not be allowed to remain in the country indefinitely "because of a number of problems" the nation itself had to contend with.

The head of the refugees' committee, which administers the camp, said that all but 1,000 of the 5,000 inmates had relatives already settled abroad, whom they were anxious to join. The breakdown he gave by country was: 2,400 refugees who wanted to go to France, 1,900 to Canada, 243 to the United States, and the remainder to Sweden, Australia, and Switzerland. Between 150,000 and 200,000 Cambodians are estimated to have fled to Vietnam between 1975 and 1979 to escape the Khmer Rouge regime. Of these, 120,000 have been repatriated with help from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Office. Some 12,000 are still in refugee camps in Vietnam.

MEETINGS, PAPER MARK INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

NHAN DAN Editorial

OW080717 Hanoi VNA in English 0701 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 8 -- The role played by women has been very important to the destiny of Vietnam throughout its history, says NHAN DAN in its editorial celebrating International Women's Day today.

With their great contributions to the liberation of the country, women have obtained a worthy position in society, the paper says. It notes that women account for 60 or 66 percent of the workforce in agriculture, light industry, trade, culture, public health and education, and that in public offices they make up 30 percent of the personnel.

NHAN DAN says that equality and other basic rights of women are constitutionally guaranteed and that the state, to create more favourable conditions for women, has expanded the network of creches and kindergartens, and built more cultural and medical facilities for the benefit of women and their children.

The Vietnam Women's Union has mobilized women to build and defend the country while helping them in educating their children and looking after their families.

The campaign for family planning jointly sponsored by the union and the Ministry of Public Health has a great meaning to social and economic development, the editorial adds.

Meetings Mark Day

OW082351 Hanoi VNA in English 1544 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 8 -- The Standing Committee of the Vietnam Women's Union held here this afternoon a get-together with foreign women in honour of International Women's Day (March 8). The reception was attended by more than 700 foreign guests including wives of ambassadors, women diplomats, experts and students in Hanoi and hosted by Ms. Nguyen Thi Dinh, president of the union. An art performance was jointly given by Vietnamese artists and foreign students.

In Ho Chi Minh City, more than 1,000 representatives of women have attended a meeting in honour of March 8. Nguyen Van Linh, Political Bureau member of the Vietnam committee [as received] party Central Committee, secretary of the city party committee, attended the meeting. The wives of the Soviet, Kampuchean and German Democratic Republic consuls-general also attended.

On this occasion, the women's union of Ho Chi Minh City has launched an emulation drive for child care and education, building progressive families, thrift and contribution to the building of the Tri An hydro-electric project.

SOVIET OFFICIAL VIEWS POWER PROJECTS COOPERATION

BK060630 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] The joint Soviet-Vietnamese working party on electric power cooperation met in Hanoi in late February. The Soviet delegation was headed by Nikolay Alekseyevich Lopatin, vice minister of the power industry and electrification. Before his departure, Mr Nikolay Alekseyevich Lopatin granted an interview to the Vietnam Central Television Network. Here is a transcript of the Soviet vice minister's answer on the results of the Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in this respect:

Cooperation in the field of energy between Vietnam and the Soviet Union has been developing satisfactorily. As you may know, the main powerplants in northern Vietnam, such as the Cat Ba hydroelectric power station and the Pha Lai thermal powerplant, are being built and equipped with Soviet assistance. So are high tension lines and 110-kilovolt transformer stations which altogether form the electricity system in north Vietnam. One should also mention Soviet help in restoring the power supply project damaged and destroyed by U.S. bombs.

Many Soviet experts have been giving a helping hand in the operation of these projects. (?Within) the scope of cooperation, giving the increasing Soviet assistance, Vietnam has begun to build bigger power supply projects, including the biggest power plant in South-east Asia, the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power station with the capacity of nearly 2 million kilowatts. Design work for this particularly complex project as far as hydrography and geology are concerned was done by the (Chidev Krovach) designing institute in the Soviet Union.

The construction site is supplied with a high capacity Soviet machine. Building materials and facilities not available in Vietnam are also sent in from the Soviet Union. It is difficult to fully assess the importance of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power station. In many years, the project will meet Vietnam's increasing electricity demand for various purposes.

During the meeting, the Soviet and Vietnamese delegations reviewed the work done at the construction site of the Pha Lai thermoelectric and Hoa Binh hydroelectric power projects. As for the project of cooperation, according to what has been agreed, the Soviet designing institute has outlined an overall plan for the development of Vietnam's power supply system from now to 1990 and even afterward to 1995.

We think that after each proposal of the Vietnamese Government, this master plan will become the centerpiece of Vietnam's energy strategy [sentence as heard]. Besides the project I mentioned above, it is also planned that another power station will be built in southern Vietnam, the Tri An Hydroelectric power station. Vietnamese designers, with the help of Soviet specialists, are carrying out the economic and technical analysis for the project.

More high-tension lines and transformers are under construction. An energy network will be then set up [word indistinct] to 110- and 220-kilovolt lines.

Technical cooperation between the energy ministries of the two countries will be stepped up considerably, with the training of Vietnamese technicians playing a major role.

We can truthfully say that Vietnam's energy workers are welcoming the forthcoming congress of the Communist Party with major achievements in energy development and they are (?performing) important tasks laid down by the party and Government of Vietnam.

SRV, USSR SIGN COAL-MINING-COOPERATION DOCUMENTS

OW082349 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 8 -- Documents on further cooperation in coal mining in 1982-1983 between Vietnam and the Soviet Union have been signed here following the first session of the working team for cooperation in coal mining under the joint commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

At this session, the two sides agreed on measures to increase cooperation in coal mining in the period 1982-1983 and to implement the coal mining plan for the period 1981-85 reached between the two governments in July 1981.

While here, the Soviet delegation was received by Tran Quynh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. It also had working sessions with Nguyen Chan, minister of mines and coal.

CONFERENCE ON LOCAL MILITARY WORK HELD IN HANOI

BK090929 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] On 2 and 3 March, the Standing Committee of Hanoi Municipal Party Committee held a conference to discuss measures to enhance the local military tasks in 1982.

Le Van Luong, Political Bureau member and secretary of Hanoi Municipal Party Committee, and Col Gen Le Trong Tan, member of party Central Committee, chief of the General Staff and vice minister of defense, attended and addressed the conference.

The militia and self-defense forces in the capital have been strengthened, armed and technically equipped to ensure static defense and mobile combat. They have coordinated with the public security forces and troops to serve as a core in the movement for political security and social order and security.

The authorities of suburban districts and municipal precincts have recently begun to fully implement the law on military service, overfulfilling the 1982 first phase norm for troop induction in accordance with the law and quality standards.

The Standing Committee of Hanoi Municipal Party Committee has decided this year to intensively guide the authorities of districts, precincts and towns to fulfill even better the local military tasks in order to increase the capability and standards of the militia and self-defense forces, meeting the requirements of combat preparedness and contributing to the maintenance of political security and social order in the capital.

The 1982 local military tasks will be concentrated on the following aspects: Urgently make comprehensively good preparations for troop recruiting in all phases from now until the end of the year; organize and develop reserve units; and firmly control the mobilized forces when so ordered. As an immediate task Hanoi will continue to perfect projects for developing districts, precincts and towns into strong and firm fortresses by combining the economy with national defense, by better implementing political and ideological education and organizational tasks to make every strata of people thoroughly understand, and scrupulously implement the law on military service, and by dealing promptly and severely with draft dodgers.

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